

PRACTICAL ADVICE ABOUT DIVERSIFIED FARMING

The Sunday = School

TRUTHFUL ADVERTISING THE BASIS OF SUCCESS.

Cottonseed Meal as Feed.

Dr. Smead is right in urging caution in feeding cottonseed meal. Professor Massey in the *Tribune* writes: "Fresh, bright meal that is the normal bright yellowish green can safely be fed in connection with good roughage, if not fed in too great an amount. While I value cottonseed meal and believe that the farmers should keep more of it at home and feed it to cattle, I know that the injudicious feeding of the meal, especially that which has become old and changed to a brownish color and has developed fungous growth that is as poisonous as ergot, has led to serious losses."

A dairyman in North Carolina came to the conclusion that he had the best and cheapest cow feed in the world—cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls—and he went to feeding these liberally as the sole ration. Ere long he began to lose cows, and finally discovered that it was his ration that was doing the mischief. He changed to a better ration, with pea vine hay and corn silage, and, while still feeding some cottonseed meal, he is very cautious as to what meal he feeds and how much.

Where one has plenty of cowpeas and corn stover or silage he can profitably feed two and a half to three pounds of good bright cottonseed meal daily. While analysis will show that the hulls have some food value, the tax on the vital energy of an animal to digest them makes them of little value, and the best place for the cottonseed hulls is as an absorbent for the manure gutters.

And yet go into the cotton growing sections and you will find men calling themselves farmers buying baled hulls in town to carry home for feed. When they could grow the finest of clover in past and crimson clover, there is no doubt that fed judiciously with plenty of good roughage, the cottonseed meal is the cheapest and most protein feed that can be had. The feed with hulls as the sole roughage, there is nothing that will fatten a steer.

Some years ago an experiment was made at the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station in feeding hogs on cottonseed meal hulls. They gained very well for the first eight days and then began to lose weight. Some of this was brought to the laboratory, and I showed at once that it was crowded with crystals of urea, and that the feed must stop. The urea in the animals would die from uraemic poisoning.

This sort of feeding will make beef strong in mutton, and butter hard, light and crumbly, with a rank flavor. At an institute in North Carolina some years ago the director of the station who was an enthusiast in the feeding of meal and hulls, said that Professor Massey was the only one he ever knew who said that he could tell feed that had been fattened in meal and hulls from the odor. At once several men arose and told him that they could tell it easily—in fact, he gave orders to my butcher that if he put cottonseed meal beef I would upturn it at once.

A professor of agriculture in a southern agricultural college once said to me: "I can feed cottonseed meal to cows till they will make pure oleomargarine instead of butter," and there is no doubt that the excessive feeding of cottonseed meal is not only dangerous, but that the product in beef and butter are unfit for human consumption.

And yet, as I have said, I know that the meal is the best and cheapest protein feed that a farmer can use, if the meal is fresh and is fed in limited quantities along with first class forage. The thing we need to fear is the incautious advice of the enthusiasts for meal feeding, who argue simply from an analysis of the article.

As to the danger of abortion, I think it is slight if the meal is fresh and the amount used is not excessive, but with old meal this is certainly a danger. But all over the South we need to encourage more stock feeding. The cotton farmers are selling million of dollars' worth of nitrogen from their soils and then trying to replace it with a tenth part of what they sell, and I have often heard them keep the cottonseed meal at home by not selling the seed, but exchanging it for meal and hulls at the mill with the oil having no fertilizing value and then to grow good forage and feed the meal judiciously and use the hulls for bedding, as they are better than planer shavings for bedding, though not much better for feed.

In fact, I would like to see the day when a pound of cottonseed meal would be sold in the South, but all returned to the soil after being used. The best feeds can be made harmful by rash use of them and there is no reason for the abandonment of cottonseed meal as feed for stock if it is fed judiciously and with plenty of carbonaceous roughage.

Stage Properties.
"Do you really want to buy a gold mine?"
"I don't know, but I can't get any more reasonable," exclaimed Farmer Haw. "The summer orders were disappointed because I don't have one. I don't want to be that mistake another year."
"Of course."
"You clean up a million bones they then become the most captious critic owns, to buy a sum."

aceous roughage! I have always fed it sprinkled over the ration of ensilage and well mixed in, and I have never had anything but good results from feeding three pounds daily in this way, but I would not increase the amount above this.

Practical Turkey Raising.
One might succeed raising turkeys in one locality with certain rules which would not do in another.

There are some things, though, which must be observed, cleanliness and pure, fresh water and food among others. The little ones must be kept clear of lice, and they must not be allowed to get wet or stay in damp coops. Dampness and lice mean death to young turkeys, so look out for the lice and grease the heads, vents and wings of the young turkeys with carbolated vaseline. Camphorated oil is also good to use.

Grease the little ones every week until three or four weeks old. Clean out boxes or roosting pens every few days and keep plenty of lime scattered around.

The first thing I do to my little ones is to pull the little pip off the end of beak and then put a grain of black pepper down the throat. I never feed them until they are twenty-four to thirty hours old, letting the first feed be stale bread soaked in fresh sweet milk. Never feed turkeys any sour food, and be sure to keep plenty of clean grit before them. I never turn my little ones out until they can fly over a two-foot board. Feed sparingly but often until about ten days old, giving a little meal chopped fine about every other day while very young. After they get to running out they get bugs and worms that will supply the meat food.

They like green food. I cut onion tops fine for green food. Dandelion leaves are also fine. I use a great deal of black pepper in feed to prevent bowel trouble. I boil the sweet milk that I mix my feed with and put black pepper in. I do this every few days and in that way I am not bothered with this complaint.

I don't have beef to feed the little ones, so I take the trimmings off the meat that I fry. I always trim off the salty edges of the meat, soak the salt out and cut fine for the little ones. The beef is better, as it is not so heating as the hog meat, but by being cautious not to give too much, bacon is all right.

I begin to take poultices of the infant food when about ten days old, and by the time they are two weeks old or a little over I have them off entirely, feeding them bread made of corn meal, wheat bran and middlings. I make this bread up with milk when I have it, if not make with water, salt it a little, then soften with fresh buttermilk or good sweet clabbered milk. Turkeys like soft feed. But be careful to feed them on clean boards, and never feed them food that has soured. Peas, snap beans, potatoes, in fact all kinds of vegetables, are good for turkeys.

I have turned out as high as forty-eight little ones in one bunch and raised forty-six. The forty-six averaged me nearly \$4.00 each.—Miss E. C. Giles, Spotsylvania Co., Va.

Leghorns Are Good.

As a farm fowl, Leghorns are one of the best of breeds; but to have them at their best, and doing their best, give them unlimited range. Many farm wives are so situated that to make eggs their farm stock in trade is much easier than to market fowls. Under right conditions—and farm life is one of the best of "right conditions" for the Leghorns—eggs will always be in abundance. For one's own satisfaction if nothing more, it will be wise to cull out the inferior looking specimens when such appear among the season's hatches. In this manner the flock is yearly improving in quality and general beauty, and in a little time "eggs for hatching" as well as eggs for market will become a paying feature of the farm's enterprises. Incubators will come to be employed as the means of hatching, and brooders for rearing the chicks. Possibly, at first, hens of any and every obtainable breed or mixture of breeds will be in demand as incubators and brooders for the chicks. One may keep such hens themselves, or better still, purchase them of neighbors when wanted, and not be troubled with their presence on the place except when absolutely needed. For they mar the appearance, more or less, of one's flock of pure bred birds of color.

At the End of the Quest.

It was a dark night. A man was riding a bicycle with no lamp. He came to a cross-roads and did not know which way to turn. He felt in his pocket for a match. He found but one. Climbing to the top of the pole, he lit the match carefully, and in the ensuing glimmer read: "Wet Paint."—The Argonaut.

Reaching High Notes.

"This here explorer charges as much for a lecture as Patti did for a concert."
"And Patti had the proofs with her. Could go to the chromatic pole right before your eyes."
"He meant their works."
"I see a college professor claims that Chaucer will outlive Shakespears."
"Well, of all ignorance. Both them fellers have been dead for 300 years."

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 14.

Subject: Paul a Prisoner.—In Rome. Acts 23:11-31 — Golden Text: Rom. 1:16—Commit Verses 30, 31—Commentary on the Lesson.

TIME.—A. D. 61-62. PLACE.—Rome.

EXPOSITION.—I. From Malta to Rome, 11-15. No man ever craved human fellowship and sympathy more than Paul and no man appreciated it more when he had it (v. 15; cf. Acts 17:15; 18:5; 2 Cor. 7:3; 1 Thess. 3:1, 2; 2 Tim. 4:21). Paul was an intensely human man.

II. Paul in Council with the Leading Jews in Rome, 16-22. Paul is at Rome at last, and is there to preach the Gospel as he had longed to do (Rom. 1:14-16). He loved his people no matter how bitterly they hated him. He got them together as soon as he could that he might preach Jesus to them. He sought to conciliate them. He has no charge to bring against them. It is not pleasant to be bound with a chain, but it is a great privilege and honor to be bound with a chain in a good cause. It was through Jewish malice that Paul was now in chains, but strangely enough it was because of loyalty to the great hope of the Jewish nation that he had incurred Jewish enmity. "The hope of Israel" was two fold: the hope of a resurrection (Acts 23:6; 24:15; 25:6-8) and the hope of a Messiah in whom they and all the nations of the earth should be blessed (Acts 23:2; 24:14; 1 Cor. 15:20; Gal. 3:14, 16-18). In Paul's preaching the two hopes were blended, because the Messiah he preached was a Messiah risen from the dead, the first fruits and guarantee of the resurrection (Acts 13:32, 33, 38). In Paul's day Christianity was everywhere spoken against, yet it was to conquer the world and save it from moral ruin. Man's judgments are not God's, and the seed that is "everywhere spoken against" may be the seed God has chosen (cf. Job. 15:18-21, 21).

III. Paul Preaching the Kingdom of God and Persuading Men Concerning Jesus, 23-31. How all the schemes of the enemies of Paul and Christ had turned out to the furtherance of the Gospel (cf. Phil. 1:12). They had brought Paul to Rome at the expense of the state, they had given Paul a great audience of leading Jews, but farther than this they had given Paul an audience of Romansoldiers. These soldiers would never have come to a service conducted by a Jew, but as they had to guard Paul they had to hear what he had to say. Many were thus converted (Phil. 1:13, R. V.), and as the Roman soldier went everywhere when they became most efficient missionaries in Gaul, Germany and Britain and elsewhere. Paul opened to the Jews the Old Testament scriptures concerning the death and resurrection and reign of the Christ (comp. ch. 17:2, 3; 26:22, 23), showing how all this was fulfilled in Jesus. He gave witness to the kingdom of God—that is, to the reign of God on earth in the coming Messianic kingdom. All his exposition and testimony centered in Jesus. It was no abstract reign of God in an improved state of society, but a definite reign in a definite person, Jesus. Paul proved his points "both from the law of Moses and from the prophets, from morning till evening." If Paul had been like so many modern so-called "Bible teachers" he would have spent the day discussing whether or no the law really was Mosaic, and whether the portions of Isaiah expounded were by Isaiah himself or the deutero-Isaiah or some other Isaiah. The method Paul employed, going through the Scripture and showing Jesus everywhere, the Master Himself followed (Luke 24:27). Even apostolic preaching will not convert everybody. But under true preaching of the word of God in the power of the Holy Spirit "some" will believe. The preaching of the Gospel always causes division; those who are ordained to eternal life believe (comp. ch. 13:48), and the rest reject (comp. ch. 13:48-50; 14:4; 17:4, 5; 18:6-8; 19:8). Those who believe are saved; those who believe not are lost (Mark 16:15, 16). But the unbelief of some does not make the faithfulness of God of non-effect (Rom. 3:3, R. V.). Paul was not at all shaken in his own faith, because so many, including scholarly ones, had not believed. No, rather he was confirmed in his faith; for was not this a fulfillment of prophecy? But note how plainly Paul spoke to those rejecters of the truth of God, and we ought to use equal plainness of speech. Paul told them that what lay at the root of their unbelief was: gross hearts, dull ears, closed eyes. Their eyes were closed because they themselves had closed them (comp. 2 Thess. 1:7, 9). Though they refused the salvation, it was none the less "of God." If they would not have it, others would (v. 28). The rejection of the Gospel by the Jews meant salvation for us (Rom. 11:11). Paul had two years of uninterrupted service in Rome and here the story closes.

The Old Theology.
We have outgrown the old theology. It is as obsolete as the outworn shell on the beach on the great sea.—Rev. E. L. Powell.

Immortality.

No man can believe in the Fatherhood of God and doubt immortality.—Rev. Dr. Waters.

NOT CONTAGIOUS.

Limber neck is not contagious but the sick birds should be confined in a dry, cool place. Feed soft, nutritious feeds. A drop of turpentine in a teaspoonful of feed is recommended by some. A piece of gum aescifolia half the size of a pea for a grown fowl daily has proven a successful treatment for others. Mashed onions with stale bread wet up with milk is also recommended.—Farmers' Home Journal.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO.—The active ingredients entering the most popular household remedy in the world have been made known to the public. This means a new era in the advertising of popular family medicines—Peruna leads.

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MUST BELIEVE IT.

Every Reader Will Concede the Truth of This Statement.

One who suffers with backache or any form of kidney trouble wants a cure, not merely temporary benefit. Rev. Maxwell S. Rowland, of Tom's River, N. J., makes a statement in this connection that is worth attention. Says he: "I was suddenly taken with an attack of kidney trouble, had severe pains in my back and loins and was generally run down. Doctors were not helping me, so I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They brought me prompt relief, and as I continued taking them the pains in my back disappeared and the kidneys were restored to normal condition."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The brave man may fall, but he cannot yield.—Irish.

Some people would drown with a life preserver at hand. They are the kind that suffer from Rheumatism and Neuralgia when they can get Handies Wizard Oil, the best of all pain remedies.

The fish will soon be caught that nibbles at every bait.—German

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

The first step is all the difficulty.—French.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The boughs that bear most hang lowest.—German.

Be free, once more, from that annoying, racking cough. Allen's Lung Balsam gives relief when everything else fails.

The fool who is silent passes for wise.—French.

Stiff Neck? Rub it with Perry Davis' Painkiller and it will disappear like magic. 25c., 50c. and 90c. bottles. At all dealers.

Itch cured in 20 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

The child shows the man as morning shows the day.—Milton.

For HEADACHE—HICK'S CAPUDINE. Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid, pleasant to take, acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c. and 50c. at drug stores.

CHILDHOOD'S BUGBEAR BANISHED. When mother fails to soothe, you cannot be dismayed what it means. Kinder's administering Capudine Oil, the best remedy and safest for children, will cure all ailments of children, such as colic, teething, and all other ailments. PALATAL, A CREAM OF CASTOR OIL. Look, smell, taste good, makes mother's duty easy, a child's health the soon. 25c. at druggists or mail order.

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It was in this very cottage in Brookside, 15 miles from Birmingham, Ala., that three Italians nearly died of Fever. They had been sick 3 months. Johnson's Tonic cured them quickly—read letter below:

The two physicians here had 3 very obstinate cases of continued Malarial Fever. All were Italians and lived on a creek 50 yards from my store. These cases were of three months standing, their temperature ranging from 100 to 104. The doctors had tried everything in vain. I persuaded them to let me try Johnson's Tonic. I removed all the printed matter and let the medicine go out in a plain bottle as a regular prescription. The effect in all three cases was immediate and permanent. They recovered rapidly and there was no recurrence of the Fever.

Brookside, Ala., May 4, 1908.

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, BOSTON, MASS.

Write to THE JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC CO., Savannah, Ga.

For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever.

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how long it has been infected or "run." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the blood and glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles; \$5 and \$10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.

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Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color! REMOVES DANDRUFF AND SCALP. Invigorates and prevents the hair from falling off. For Sale by Druggists, or Sent Direct by **XANTHINE CO., Richmond, Virginia** Price 50 Per Bottle, Sample Bottle 35c. Send for Circular

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Turn the wick as high or low as it will go—there's no danger, no smoke, no smell—just an emphatic raising of temperature. The

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As we get older the blood becomes sluggish, the muscles and joints stiffen and aches and pains take hold easier. Sloan's Liniment quickens the blood, limbers up the muscles and joints and stops any pain or ache with astonishing promptness.

Proof that it is Best for Rheumatism.

Mrs. DANIEL H. DIEHL, of Mann's Choice, R.F.D., No. 1, Pa., writes:— "Please send me a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for rheumatism and stiff joints. It is the best remedy I ever knew for I can't do without it."

Also for Stiff Joints.

Mr. MILTON WHEELER, 2100 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala., writes:— "It am glad to say that Sloan's Liniment has done me more good for stiff joints than anything I have ever tried."

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